

## JONES HELD FOR TRIAL

The Defense Did Not Introduce Any Testimony.

## SENATOR BROWN'S IRE

CALLED THE PROCEEDINGS A "RASCALLY PROSECUTION."

Got After Gutter and Those Conducting It—Wanted the Prosecution to Examine More Witnesses and Make a Full Disclosure—Probable Cause Established to Satisfy Court

According to continuance of the case of the state against A. B. Jones, on the charge of shooting Banker J. M. Stout with intent to kill him, came up before Justice McMaster at 2 p. m. yesterday. About an hour was occupied in a renewal of the argument as to whether or not the state would be required to examine more witnesses, and on motion of ex-Senator Brown to dismiss the defendant on the ground that he had not had a full and fair hearing. The court overruled the motion and refused to order the prosecution to examine more witnesses. The defense offered testimony and Jones was held for trial in the district court in bonds of \$2,500. The bond had already been given in that sum, with M. H. Walker and A. Hannauer as sureties, and a continuing one serves without a new undertaking being entered into.

The arguments by Senator Brown and Mr. Gutter, who were heard by the court, were of considerable interest to the large crowd which was in attendance. When his honor had taken his seat on the bench and the lawyers and interested parties were in their places, Senator Brown opened the ball by inquiring of Mr. Gutter if he was through with the prosecution's side of the case.

"I am through," said Mr. Gutter.

WANTED A FULL DISCLOSURE.

Mr. Brown—My idea as previously stated, I repeat, that we have not had such a preliminary examination as is contemplated by the statutes. We are entitled to a full and fair disclosure of all that is known about the case by the police officers and I now demand it. My friend, Mr. Gutter, said that through, and I move your honor to dismiss the case on the ground that it appears affirmatively by witnesses employed by the public working in the interest of the prosecution that a full and fair disclosure has not been made. There are other witnesses whose names even have not been disclosed. Under the territorial system it was only necessary to make a prima facie case to have the defendant held for the action of a grand jury, but our present system takes the place of a grand jury and the examination serves to hold the defendant. That, however, is only a small part of it. It authorizes the county attorney to file information and serves to inform the defendant of what charges are made against him. It must be a full, fair and complete disclosure so that he will be given a chance to meet it. The names of the witnesses examined at the preliminary hearing must be disclosed on the information. Mr. Gutter says he has put in all he knows, which is undoubtedly true, but there are other witnesses he might have called. There are others who have been paid off by the county attorney. We demand it and move to dismiss the case.

PROBABLE CAUSE SUFFICIENT.

Mr. Gutter—We have given a full and fair hearing. All the witnesses we now of with the exception of Dr. Pinkerton, have been examined. I stated that Dr. Pinkerton's evidence would be only cumulative in regard to the wound which was inflicted. Under the demand of Mr. Brown, I have called him to improve the evidence of the wound by Mr. Stout's wife, his nurse and anybody else who might have seen it. Thus accumulating unnecessary testimony at great expense to the state. The statute requires only that we show probable cause to hold the defendant, that is all and we have done it. We will be too glad to call the witnesses for the defendant and treat Jones fairly. The statute governs this court and to some extent governs us. We rest and refuse to examine any more witnesses.

Mr. Brown—The statute governs us all, counsel as well as the court. There is evidence in this case that is being suppressed, if the oath of three or four witnesses is worth anything. It has been purposely suppressed before your honor's eye. I did not ask the court to compel those officers to answer my questions regarding the names of those witnesses, although I might have done so, and your honor would have done so very quickly. The defendant has not had a full, fair and complete disclosure. I demand a full and fair hearing, and I now give notice that at any other trial I will object to any witnesses being put on the stand other than those examined here.

Mr. Van Cott—Dr. Pinkerton had an operation to perform elsewhere, which could not be delayed. His testimony was only cumulative, and a great many other witnesses might be called whose testimony would only be cumulative. In the Shaffer case of shooting, which occurred in a public hall, there were probably a dozen eye-witnesses, but we were not obliged to produce them all. This hearing, with your honor sitting as a committing magistrate, is to find out if there is probable cause. As to what the police may have heard, the prosecution is not aware. We oppose the motion to dismiss. The defendant has the right to present his case here, which he would not have before a grand jury.

CALLED PRATT THE CZAR OF SALT LAKE.

Mr. Brown—The prosecution is not an officer. It is a conglomeration of attorneys, sheriff, officers and prosecuting witnesses. I do not accuse any individual of bad faith; but there has been a suppression of facts. Now, for the first time, we learn that the doctor was lousy, and had to go. All doctors are busy, and most lawyers are busy. The doctor having to go would have been ground for continuance, but the prosecution opposed continuance. The prosecution has put Jones on the stand. One man, whom little Don Lochrie knew, could be easily reached. What kind of a police force would it be who could not easily find him in five minutes? We could not even get his name. Yet Chief Pratt and his two detectives know it. Sheets said it wasn't necessary. Necessary for whom? The right given the accused 800 years ago to be confronted by his accusers is now set aside by a usage of the chief of police of this city, who has been installed as a czar for life. I mean nothing offensive to Frank Hunter or Van Cott, but I say the facts have not been brought out. Suppose your honor was a grand jury, and Detective Sheets was a witness before the grand jury, and he had told the grand jury, when they asked for witnesses which he knew of, that it wasn't necessary for them to know, the grand jury continued Mr. Brown, looking at Detective Gillette, "would have said: 'You, Mr. Sheets, must tell the whole truth.'"

RASCALLY PROSECUTION.

Mr. Brown—And you, too, Mr. Gil-

ple; I hadn't mentioned you, but when you are so anxious for notoriety, I can say a few things to you. Can this rascally prosecution, made by counsel, be unprofessional. I deny that the prosecution or any of the officers connected with it, desires to be other than fair. They all want to be honest towards the defendant, however little he may deserve it. We rest. If Mr. Brown wants to put on witnesses for the defense, we are ready. Let his witnesses come and if it is shown that Jones had nothing to do with the shooting, I will get up in court and move for his dismissal.

Mr. Brown—Let the galled jade go without witnesses, and unprofessional. If Mr. Gutter wants to go to bed with Sheets and the rest, all well. I have nothing to take back. I thought Gutter was a gentleman of the law, who loved justice. I didn't know that he was hand-in-glove with the officers conducting this prosecution. When I said rascally prosecution, I didn't mean anyone in particular. Counsel and the state, in papers of the gang he runs with may designate the prosecution.

The Court—I don't know of any law by which I can compel the state to put witnesses on the stand.

Mr. Brown—That means you overrule the motion to dismiss. I shall not call any witnesses. I shall not waive the examination, as I hold we have not had an examination.

The Court—I think the evidence is sufficient to establish probable cause that the crime was committed. The order is that he be held for trial.

The bond was fixed at \$2,500, and it was agreed that the former continuing bond was sufficient.

Later in the afternoon the information charging Jones with assault to commit murder was filed in the office of the clerk of the Third district court.

FORMAL PROTEST

SENT TO CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1.)

United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes, and will also obey this act in respect to the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and shall not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any person to commit any of said crimes.

Such registration officer is authorized to administer said oath or affirmation, and all such oaths or affirmations shall be, by him, delivered to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county, and shall be deemed public records therein.

But if any election shall occur in said territory before the next revision of the registration lists, as required by law, the said oath or affirmation shall be administered by the presiding judge of the election precinct on or before the day of election. As a condition precedent to the right to hold office in or under said territory, the officer, before entering on the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation declaring his full name, with his age, place of business, his status, whether married or single, and, if married, the name of his lawful wife, and that he will support the constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled, 'An act to amend section 552 of the revised statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes,' and will also obey this act in respect to the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that he will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise, any other person to commit any of said crimes, which oath or affirmation shall be recorded in the proper office and endorsed on the commission, or certificate of appointment. All grand and petit jurors in said territory shall take the same oath or affirmation, to be administered, in writing or orally, in the proper court. No person shall be entitled to vote in any election in said territory or be capable of jury service, or hold any office of trust or emolument in said territory, who shall not have taken said oath or affirmation, and no person who shall have been convicted of any crime under this act, or under the act of congress approved March 22, 1882, or who shall be a polygamist or who shall associate or cohabit polygamously with person of the other sex, shall be entitled to vote in any election in said territory, or be capable of jury service, or to hold any office of trust or emolument in said territory.

THE CHURCH'S MANIFESTO.

"Third—That on Sept. 26, 1890, President Wilford Woodruff, the official head of the Mormon church, issued a manifesto, in his words following:

"To Whom May Concern:

"For political purposes from Salt Lake City, which have been widely published, to the effect that the Utah commission, in its report, stated that the return of the interior, allege that plural marriages are still being solemnized, and that forty or more such marriages have been contracted in Utah since last June, or during the past year; also that in public discourses the leaders of the church have taught, encouraged, and urged the continuance of the practice of polygamy. I, therefore, as president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, do hereby, in the most solemn manner, declare that these charges are false.

"We are not maintaining polygamy, nor marriage, nor permitting any person to enter into its practice; and I deny that either forty, or any other number of plural marriages have, during that period, been solemnized in our temples, or in any other place in the territory.

"One case has been reported in which the parties allege that the marriage took place in the endowment house, in Salt Lake City, in the spring of 1893, but I have not been able to learn who performed the ceremony; whatever was done in this matter was without my knowledge. In consequence of this alleged occurrence, the endowment house was, by my instructions, taken down without delay.

"Inasmuch as laws have been enacted by congress, forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws, and to use my influence with the members of the church over which I preside to have them do likewise.

"There is nothing in my teachings to the church, or in those of my associates, during the time specified, which can be reasonably construed to inculcate or encourage polygamy, and when an elder of the church has conveyed any such teaching, he has been promptly reprimanded. And I now publicly declare that, since last June, or during the past year, I have refrained from contracting any marriage forbidden by the law of the land. WILFORD WOODRUFF.

"President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

"Fourth—That, in 1891, the president and apostles of the church prepared and presented to the president of the United States the following petition, signed by Chief Justice Chase, Governor of Utah, Thomas and other non-Mormons, to the effect that in their full belief the petition was sincere, and that if amnesty were granted, good faith would be kept:

"To the President of the United States:

"We, the last presidency and apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, beg respectfully to represent to your excellency the following facts:

"We formerly taught to the people that polygamy, or celestial marriage,

as commanded by God, through Joseph Smith, was right; that it was a necessity to man's highest exaltation in the life to come.

"The doctrine was publicly promulgated by our president, the late Brigham Young, forty years ago, and was steadily taught and impressed upon the Latter-day Saints until September, 1890. Our people are devout and sincere, and they accepted the doctrine, and many personally embraced and practiced polygamy.

"When the revelation was sought to stamp out the practice, our people, almost without exception, remained firm; for they, while having no desire to oppose the law, yet, in anything, still felt their lives and their honor as men were pledged to a vindication of their creed, and that their duty towards those whose lives were a part of their own, was paramount over the fulfillment which they had no right to count anything, not even their own lives, as standing in the way.

"Following this conviction, hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine and imprisonment, and the immeasurable sufferings borne by the faithful people, no language can describe, and suffering, in abated form, still continues.

"More, the government added disfranchisement to its other punishment for those who clung to their faith and fulfilled in the conviction, hundreds endured arrest, trial, fine and imprisonment, and the immeasurable sufferings borne by the faithful people, no language can describe, and suffering, in abated form, still continues.

"According to our creed, the head of the church receives from time to time revelations for the religious edification of the people, and in the present head of the church, in anguish and prayer, cried to God for help for his flock, and received permission to advise the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that the law commanding polygamy was henceforth suspended.

"At the great semi-annual conference which was held a few days later, this was submitted to the people, numbering many thousands, and representing every community of people in Utah, and was by them, in the most solemn manner, accepted as the future rule of their lives. They have since been faithful to the covenant made that day.

"At the late October conference, after a year had passed by, the matter was once more submitted to the thousands of people gathered together, and they again, in the most potential manner, accepted the future rule.

"This being the true situation, and believing that the object of the government was simply the vindication of its own authority and to compel obedience as to its laws, and that it took pleasure in persecution, we respectfully pray that full amnesty may be extended to all who are under disabilities because of the operation of the so-called Edmunds-Tucker law.

"Our people are scattered; homes are made desolate; many are still imprisoned; others are banished or in hiding; and the blood of the innocent is on their hands. They know no other country except this; they expect to live and die on this soil.

"When the time comes, when those who were in rebellion against the government, in 1865 threw down their arms and asked for recognition along the old lines of citizenship, the government hastened to grant it.

"To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow citizens, who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

"Have they not the right to ask for such clemency as comes when the claims of both law and justice have been fully liquidated?

"As sufferers of a patient and suffering people, we pray for them, and pledge our faith and honor for their future.

"And your petitioners will ever pray.

"In testimony whereof, we have signed this manifesto, and caused it to be printed, and the following amnesty proclamation was issued:

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1892.

"Whereas, Congress, by a statute approved March 22, 1882, and by statute in furtherance thereof, and by statute thereto, defined the crimes of bigamy, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the territories and other places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and prescribed penalties for such crimes; and

"Whereas, On or about the 6th day of October, 1890, the Church of Latter-day Saints, commonly known as the 'Mormon church,' through its president, issued a manifesto proclaiming the purposes of said church no longer to sanction the practice of polygamous marriages, and calling upon all members and adherents of said church to obey the laws of the United States in reference to said subject matter; and

"Whereas, It is represented that, since that time, the members and adherents of said church generally obey said laws, and abstained from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation; and

"Whereas, By a petition, dated Dec. 19, 1891, the officials of said church, pledging the membership thereof to the faithful observance of the laws against plural marriages and unlawful cohabitation, applied to me to grant amnesty for past offenses against said laws, which request a very large number of influential non-Mormon citizens of territories also strongly urged; and

"Whereas, The Utah commissioners, in their report, bearing date of Sept. 15, 1891, recommended that I should grant, and said amnesty should be granted under the proper conditions as to the future observance of the law, with a view to the encouragement of those now disposed to become law-abiding citizens; and

"Whereas, During the past two years such amnesty has been granted indiscriminately in a very large number of cases, and the faithful observance of the laws of the United States against unlawful cohabitation, and there are now pending more such applications; now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and grant full amnesty and pardon to all persons capable of receiving the same, by reason of unlawful cohabitation under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, who, since Nov. 1, 1890, have abstained from such unlawful cohabitation, by reason of the express condition that they shall in future obey the laws of the United States hereinbefore named, and not otherwise. Those who shall fail to avail themselves of the clemency herein offered will be vigorously prosecuted.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"By the President.

"JOHN W. FOSTER.

"Secretary of State."

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

"Sixth—That on Sept. 25, 1894, President Cleveland issued a proclamation, wherein, after reciting the facts contained in the proclamation of President Harrison, he concluded as follows:

"Whereas, Under the evidences now furnished, I am satisfied that the members and adherents of said church generally abstain from plural marriages and polygamous cohabitation, and are now living in obedience to the laws, and that the time has now arrived when the interests of public justice and morality will be promoted by the granting of amnesty and pardon to all such offenders, who have not been convicted of the offenses of polygamy, adultery or unlawful cohabitation, under the color of polygamous or plural marriage, or who, having been convicted of violation of said act, are now suffering deprivation of civil rights in consequence of the same, excepting persons who have not complied with the conditions contained in said proclamation of Jan. 4, 1892.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President.

"WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

"Secretary of State."

"Seventh—That the 'enabling act' of Utah, which was approved July 16, 1894, contains the following provision:

"And said convention shall provide by ordinances irrevocable, without the consent of the United States and the people of said state:

"That the declaration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, provided that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

"Eighth—That, pursuant to the said act, a constitutional convention, which was held at Salt Lake City, that the said Brigham H. Roberts was a member thereof, and that the following provisions were adopted, and a part of the constitution framed by the convention and adopted by the people:

"Article III.—Ordinance. The following ordinance shall be irrevocable, and the people of this state:

"1. Perfect toleration of religious sentiment is guaranteed. No inhabitant of this state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

"Article IV.—Schedule, Sec. 2. All laws of the territory of Utah now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or in altered or repealed by the legislature. The act of the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Utah, entitled 'An act to punish polygamy and other kindred offenses,' approved Feb. 14, 1887, in so far as it imposes the same defines and imposes penalties for polygamy, is hereby declared to be in force in the state of Utah."

"The Utah constitution, which was framed, was adopted, since 1892, a law of the territory of Utah, providing penalties for the offenses of bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, adultery and fornication."

"That said act was, as your petitioners are informed and believe and so aver, perpetuated as one of the laws of the state of Utah."

"That a revision of the laws of Utah was made, and the law of 1882, above referred to, was re-enacted without change."

PERSONAL ALLEGATIONS.

"Ninth—That said Brigham H. Roberts has been and is living in the habit and repute of marriage with at least three wives."

"The records of the Third judicial district court of the state of Utah show that, on Feb. 14, 1887, said Brigham H. Roberts was indicted for the offense of unlawful cohabitation, the indictment being that 'on the 1st day of March, 1884, in the county of Davis, and within the jurisdiction of the court, he did unlawfully cohabit with and continue to cohabit at the same place, and until the 7th day of February, 1887, said Brigham H. Roberts did unlawfully live and cohabit with more than one lawful wife, to-wit: Louisa Roberts, one Louisa Roberts and one Celia Dibble, sometimes called Celia Roberts. That between Feb. 14, 1887, and April 22, 1889, said Brigham H. Roberts was a party to the said indictment, and on April 22, 1889, he appeared before the court and pleaded guilty to the above mentioned indictment, and that on May 1, 1889, he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, and to serve four months in the Utah penitentiary."

"That, since his release from the penitentiary, he, said Brigham H. Roberts, has lived and cohabited with said Louisa Roberts, believed to be his lawful wife, and the said Celia Dibble, called Roberts, believed to be his plural wife, and that, within the last eighteen months (Aug. 11, 1897), said Celia Dibble, called Roberts, has become the mother of twin children, said Brigham H. Roberts being their reputed father."

"That, besides living as man and wife with said Louisa Roberts and said Celia Dibble, called Roberts, the said Brigham H. Roberts, at all outward appearances, also, lives and associates with Dr. Maggie C. Shipp in the habit and repute of marriage, said Dr. Maggie C. Shipp, a married woman, who entered herself in the Salt Lake City directory and announced herself on her professional cards as Dr. Margaret C. Roberts."

"That, the said Brigham H. Roberts, in an article written and signed by him and published in the Improvement Era, of which he is the editor, and in which he advocates polygamy and asserts that it is positively good, pure and holy, as is more fully shown by the following statement made in the said article (May, 1898):

"The Lord has revealed that since God did approve of the plural marriage custom of the ancient patriarchs, prophets and kings of Israel, it is not at all to be regarded as a relic of the past, or a thing of the future, but it is a complete defense of the righteousness of the marriage system introduced by revelation through the Prophet Joseph Smith."

"That, the said Brigham H. Roberts, by the Lord to introduce that order of marriage into the church, and on the strength of that revelation, and not by revelation, as is written in the Jewish scriptures, the latter-day Saints practiced plural marriage."

"Polygamy is not adultery, for were it so considered, then Abraham, Jacob and the prophets who practiced it would not be allowed an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, and if polygamy is not adultery, then it cannot be classed as a sin at all."

"It appears to the writer that modern Christians must either learn to tolerate polygamy or give up forever the glorious hope of resting in Abraham's bosom."

"That which he (God) approves, and so strikingly approves, must be not only not bad, but positively good, pure and holy."

"77"

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If you have the Grip and take "77" you won't have Pneumonia. You won't have to stay in bed. You won't have to stay indoors.

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and holy.—Improvement Era, May, 1898, pages 472, 475, 478, 482.

"That the said Brigham H. Roberts has publicly justified his polygamous cohabitation in a signed interview, written on the eve of his election, for the Salt Lake City Herald, and also published in the Salt Lake City Tribune of Nov. 7, 1898. In this signed interview he says:

"Governor Wells is acquainted with the system of plural marriages that obtained in Utah fifty years ago. He knows that it was accepted by the pure women who entered into its obligations as a sacred rite, sanctioned by the ceremony of a holy church."

"He knows that the settlement of that question, after years of strife and heartache, left upon men moral obligations from which no decree of the church could release them, and no act of the state absolve them."

"He knows that while technically a law which crept into our statute book by what may be called an inadvertence, viz: that the code commission put into the code what was considered before stated an unconstitutional law, and then the code was adopted by the legislature, a number of whose members have said to me personally that they were not aware that such a law was in the code. He knows that that law has not been executed, that there has been no public sentiment that demanded its execution and that like some of the blue laws of Connecticut, which exist on the statute books under similar circumstances, it has not been enforced."

"Governor Wells knows all this, and yet he is craven enough in his soul to join hands with lifelong enemies of his father and his people and attack me for doing, if the charges are true, what, as a private citizen and a member of the Mormon church, he dare not lift his voice against. For discharging those moral obligations which, if his charges are true, under all the circumstances, would be an act of honor."—Salt Lake Tribune, Nov. 7, 1898.

"Your protestants further show that they entirely and absolutely disclaim any intention upon the part of themselves, to question; or any right upon the part of congress to inquire into the religious belief of any citizen; that the only purpose of your protestants in setting forth the public declarations of said Roberts, and his ecclesiastical superiors, is to indicate the grounds upon which they affirm, with confidence, that the said Roberts, having never accepted the conditions of amnesty for past offenses, will continue in the future, as in the past, his course of criminal conduct; that no consideration of any place or official station will bring about repentance or reformation and that he, as a law-breaker, is, and ever will be, an unfit and improper person to sit as a law-maker in the congress of the United States."

"Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS C. ILIFF,

"CLARENCE T. BROWN.

"Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 6, 1899."

NO AGREEMENT WAS REACHED

JURY WRESTLING WITH THE NEVADA-FARNSWORTH CASE.

Judge Marshall Will Receive the Verdict This Morning If an Agreement Is Arrived At.

The case of the Nevada company vs. P. T. Farnsworth went to the jury at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, but no agreement was reached last night, and at 11 o'clock Judge Marshall, who had been waiting in his chambers, went home, after giving the order to hold the jury in the room until 9:30 this morning. Judge Dey delivered the closing argument for the plaintiff in the afternoon. After receiving the instructions from Judge Marshall the jury retired.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Cartwright Goes to Cuba—Cowles Rejoins His Regiment.

Captain George S. Cartwright has been relieved from duty as assistant quartermaster with the Fourth army corps, and ordered to proceed from Tampa, Fla., to Matanzas, Cuba, for assignment to duty as brigade quartermaster, under Brigadier General Sanger. Captain Cartwright was formerly stationed at Fort Douglas.

Captain Warren H. Cowles has been relieved from duty as chief mustering officer for the state of Florida and ordered to rejoin his regiment, the Fourth infantry. Captain Cowles was formerly with the Sixteenth infantry, and his place as mustering officer will be filled by Lieutenant Englebert G. Ovenshine of the Sixteenth.

Official orders received yesterday from the department announce confirmation of the telegraphic instructions of Dec. 12, directing the honorable discharge from service of Sergeant Albert C. Artillery, Sergeant Alvin is a son of Captain Levin C. Allen of the Sixteenth infantry, and one of the heroes of San Juan hill. He was a Herndon reporter at the time of his enlistment.

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PARK CITY EXCURSION.

Wednesday Jan. 11th.

The Salt Lake Opera company goes to Park City on Wednesday, Jan. 11, by special train, via Utah Central, at 4:15 p. m. Return train after the opera.

Rate, \$1.50 round trip.

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